





# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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**SATURDAY..... DECEMBER 30, 1865.**

**HIGH TARIFF.**  
We see that Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, is in favor of a higher tariff than the one we now have, which is one of the most oppressive and unequal ever borne by any nation. Mr. Sprague, it is said, has made millions upon millions by his manufactures during the war, but he is still crying for more protection and higher duties. Immense and over grown fortunes have been made, and are now being made, by Eastern capitalists out of the South and Northwest, and we think it high time that we should look to our own interests. The tariff is already so enormous upon all cotton fabrics, that foreign goods are shut out of our markets, and the result is that we are forced to pay double price to New England for every article of clothing. Merchants of experience tell us that cotton goods are twice as high as they ought to be, when we consider the price of the raw material, but as New England has the monopoly of the manufacturing business she charges what she pleases, and we are forced to submit to her exorbitant demands. Kentucky has nothing that is protected by import duties, and it is her interest to buy from those who sell to her the cheapest. She neither asks nor receives protection for her corn, her wheat, her pork, or horses or mules, or any thing else, and she is unwilling to be further taxed to swell the already over grown fortunes of Eastern millionaires.

Taxation should be just and equal, and our tariff should be a just one with an eye to revenue and not to foster merely the interests of a section. Under the present system the tariff is on many things prohibitory and on others revenue and thus lost, and we in the South and West not only have to make up this deficiency, but have to pay Massachusetts double prices for every thing we purchase from her. They are making us their hewers of wood and drawers of water. The true interest of Kentucky is to have free trade as far as she can with all the world. Not a single product of hers needs protection, not a single product of hers receives protection, and common sense proclaims that she should sell to those who will pay her most, and buy from those who will sell to her on most reasonable terms. But see how the present system works. A Kentucky farmer sends five hogheads of tobacco or a hundred barrels of pork to Liverpool, and sells them at fair prices; he gets his money, and is ready to purchase what he wants, and come home. He finds that he can buy there at half the cost he can in Boston. Cigars which cost ten cents a yard there, sell for twenty in Boston, but yet when our Kentucky farmer looks at our custom-house charges, he finds that he cannot bring these cheap English goods home with him, for he must pay a duty at the New York or Boston custom-house which is greater than the difference between the price in Liverpool and this country, and so at last he is forced to return home, and give New England twice the amount the goods and merchandise would have cost him in Europe.

These are the workings of our tariff, and we do not wonder that Wilson and Sumner and all Massachusetts and Rhode Island are endeavoring to keep out the Representatives from the Southern States. They know that the great Northwest is already groaning under the burdens of this enormous tariff; the numberings of its people are heard afar off, and the South and West, identified by one common bond of interest, will when their voices can be fairly heard in the councils of the nation, repeat these unjust sectional and iniquitous laws. These measures were foisted upon us in the midst of revolution, when the public voice was stifled, when it was considered almost treason even to doubt the wisdom of the sages of Congress, but now since peace has unfurled her snowy wings, and reason is once more regaining her wonted sway, let us banish prejudice and no longer be made the dupes and tools of those who tax us out of our hard earnings and then laugh at our simplicity, we might almost add stupidity.

Let Kentuckians look to the interest and welfare of Kentucky; let her prosperity be our hope and pride, and let us raise our voices sternly and forever against those unjust measures and that selfish policy which in time will impoverish our homes, and which, while they bolster up and support and maintain the autocrats and millionaires among Northern manufacturers, will make us poor indeed.

The *Herald's* Washington special says the proof volumes, just from the Government press giving full statistical information regarding the manufactures in this country, asserts that the present value of the manufactured cotton is equal to \$3 68 per capita of the whole population of the United States, and the amount of woven fabric is equal to thirty-six yards per head—more than double the estimated average consumption of Great Britain. If the above statement is correct, the amount of cotton goods in this country is much greater than was believed, and there is no reason why cotton fabrics should bear the high prices they do at present. We have for some time believed that there was more cotton in the United States than speculators would have us think, and we see no reason why cotton should be worth more than thirty cents per pound. Before the war ten cents per pound was con-

sidered a living price for this article, and we think that three times the old price would pay well now.

We must recollect that the cultivation of cotton has greatly increased in South America, the East Indies, and some parts of Europe owing to the high prices during our late troubles, and we confidently expect to see a considerable decline in this great staple. Cotton, perhaps, will never again be as low as it has been, but its price should bear some proportion to other products. Neither corn, or flour, or pork, or beef, or mutton, is worth more than double the old price, and we can not see why the price of cotton should be quadrupled. Speculators will doubtless try to keep it up, but the laws of trade are irresistible, and at last the cost of production must regulate the price of this staple.

## HEALTH-SUGGESTIONS FOR THE TRUSTEES.

As an election for Trustees is to occur on the first Saturday in January, it may not be amiss to call the attention of the new Board to a matter that materially concerns the health of a large portion of the town—certainly of all that part lying north of the depot and including the Governor's house and the Penitentiary. The lowland, beginning at the outer wall of the prison and ending at the turnpike bridge at Judge Horl's on the Owenston road, is now under water. This is occasioned first, by the insufficient vent for the discharge of the water at the bridge, where several small culverts were made instead of one large one. As a consequence of this, when the back-water gets over the flat, as it often does and will probably do this season, the reflux, as the river falls, is retarded and a considerable part of the lower end of the main drain is thereby filled up with sediment and obstructed by drift. And, secondly, by the limbs of trees that have fallen in and accumulated in the deepest portion of the ditch.

The surface of country drained by this ditch is much greater than the citizens are generally aware of. The water that falls on the slopes of the hills facing the flat from both sides, passes under the bridge at Judge Horl's. This includes the surface water from near the blacksmith shop at the corner of Main and High streets, and following up the Lexington pike extends to and beyond the old Turnpike Gate, including part of the land on which the Feeble-Minded Institute is located, part of the land of General A. Dudley, the lands owned by the Callerys, and the extensive tract of Stas-Nol—on my hundred acres in all; and the water, in the rainy season, rushes down the precipitous declivities with great velocity.

It may be interesting to the present population to know that at the first settlement of the country, the flat land, known as "Brown's bottom," was covered by an immense *leverwort*—the dam being located with a skill that would do no discredit to a West Point civil engineer. The *leverwort* also had a trace leading to the summit of the hills, which is in pretty fair and passable condition even to this day. In the last few years, the *mush rats*, the premonitions of the beaver, have reappeared and exist there in large numbers, seemingly determined to remain permanently.

This much by way of introduction to a more important matter—the effect upon the health of the people. And here we will observe that, up to, and as late as 1837, the health of the inhabitants from the Governor's residence, from Cox's corner, the Sneed property, the Penitentiary, and all up the bottom and on both slopes of the hills, was most materially affected by the miasma that appeared every summer, occasioned by stagnant water partially covering a great extent of decaying herbage. In old times, chills and fevers of a more aggravated type came with summer, and it was no unusual occurrence for thirty or forty people to walk hands to be down at once, and the prisoners in the Penitentiary suffered largely. About the year 1835, Judge Brown and his brother Colonel Orlando Brown, finding the natural drain totally inadequate, cut, at their own expense, a large ditch through their land, draining completely the old Beaver Pond. The immediate result was seen in rendering the part of the town, just alluded to, as healthy as any other part. This new drain cost the Messrs. Browns over twelve hundred dollars, which, while it benefited them to some extent, conferred a still greater benefit to the town, as a great sanitary improvement. In making so large an outlay they certainly contributed their share for the public good.

Now, since this artificial channel has become obstructed, is it not, in view of the bad results that will follow from neglecting to clear it out, the duty of the town and State authorities to take the subject in hand at once and have the work done effectually? The whole cost would be covered by an expenditure of a few hundred dollars. The town should bear a part as well laid out for the health of the citizens, and the State ought to make an appropriation for the benefit of the occupants of the State Prison, and also to protect the Governor's mansion from influences that may be serious—inducing diseases when it might be so cheaply obviated?

The Cholera, suspending its march during the cold weather, may visit us again in the spring or early summer, and if this great source of disease, here pointed out, is permitted to come in aid of, or to invite, the cholera to return, all other measures of purification and cleanliness will be of little avail. These suggestions seem to me to deserve the serious consideration of the City Council and the committees of the Legislature on the Penitentiary and the public buildings.

## A VERY OLD CITIZEN.

Dr. Traub, our Representative in the Legislature, arrived at his home in this place a few days since. He has been pretty busy mixing with his sovereign constituents since, acquainting himself with their views upon various questions that are to come up, and rendering an account of his stewardship in what has already transpired. He desires to converse with the people in the strictest faith—*Glasgow Times.*

## SPEECH OF HON. FRANK L. WOLFORD.

In the House of Representatives of Kentucky, on the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the case of H. H. George W. Ballew, the majority having reported that Mr. Ballew was not legally elected.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The committee having unanimously relieved my friend from Madison (Mr. Ballew) of any participation in the wrongs and outrages proven to have been committed upon that people by the military on the occasion of his election, as I have stated, I have withdrawn with honor on the morning of the election when he found the polls in the possession of armed men. It seems to me that if the men who had been sent to act in his interest produced this effect upon his mind, what must have been the effect produced upon the minds of others against whom they were acting. But, sir, the gentleman who has made the minority report in this case, in all his deliberations, has been misapprehended at the point upon which this question is to turn. The proof is not clear; it is not clear at all that the gentleman has received a majority of all the legal votes in that county. We do not know what would have been the vote if a full, free, and fair election had been permitted. No man can tell what it would have been. The proof that would have been in this case, sir, should be that upon one of the voters in the village of election and by armed men standing around the polls, there was a number as high as sixty-five; upon another seventy, and upon another a whole sheet of paper, written full of names, and all of whom were excluded from voting—by the legally constituted tribunals of the land, but by an armed force, stationed around the polls.

Mr. Ballew, who has testified in the case, "knew that there were armed men around the polls, headed by an officer with his sash on." These soldiers formed a line upon either side of the approach to this house, between which voters had to pass. He tells us that legal voters were refused the right to vote upon that occasion. Now, sir, it matters not whether the sitting member has received a majority of the votes of the qualified voters in that county. The question that we are to determine is whether that election was "free and equal" and held in conformity to law. To my mind it is as clear as noonday that it was not. When a voter is denied the privilege of coming to the polls, to have his qualifications there judged of according to law, it is not a free election. The proof in this case abundantly shows that hundreds of voters were excluded from the polls, and that a great many of those who did vote were not free to do so. I do not think that the old friend from the county of Madison should be put to the trouble of making this race over again, but, with his sense of honor and propriety, and knowing as he does that wrongs and outrages were committed upon the elective franchise, it does seem to me that it is but justice to himself and justice to the people he represents that he should be willing to have a fair expression of the will of the people. If he should be willing to return to this House endorsed by the people, I shall welcome him as heartily as any man on this floor, but I solemnly protest against his holding his seat here while a suspicion that the election was not fair is abroad.

I agree that we have cause to rejoice that our Government has sustained itself. The great rebellion is put down, and the gentleman who has been elected to represent this county should be willing to have a fair expression of the will of the people. If he should be willing to return to this House endorsed by the people, I shall welcome him as heartily as any man on this floor, but I solemnly protest against his holding his seat here while a suspicion that the election was not fair is abroad.

I apprehend that the gentleman from Louisville who advocated the right of the gentleman to his seat does not think that there was any necessity of going beyond the law, armed power raising up to see that the law was obeyed. The question should not suffer. There was no necessity for Gen. Palmer's order. There was a reason why one of the judges of election did decide that it was not an election by the people, but an election by the military. There was no necessity for a military force to be stationed at the polls, and for a list to be made out saying who should vote. There was no need of that. I do not think that the gentleman from Louisville, in his wisdom, passed laws to do that, but he could not remain on the ground—the "must leave"—you shall not only be refused to vote, but you shall not stay upon the election ground. The gentleman was a little mistaken in stating that a majority of all the votes in the county were cast for the sitting member. There was not enough cast to elect the sitting man. A great many of those who were not allowed to vote, but the war there were usually cast two thousand two hundred and fifty votes. The member has not a majority of this number of votes.

Mr. Burdum states that many Union men were driven from the adjacent counties and came into Madison county, which was quite equal to those who had been in the rebel army. Again, it is in proof that those persons were sent to every poll in the county with lists, and that some of those lists were not taken out of the hands of the military, but of some were not. I think there are some eight precincts in the county of Madison. No man can calculate that there were not more than four hundred and seventy names upon those lists. It is in proof that many men were deterred from coming to the polls because they feared the military, and it is in proof also that it had become so common to arrest men that they were intimidated. I wish that the gentleman from Louisville had been allowed to avail himself of the laws. It was simply sufficient if his name was there. There was another consideration. There was a test of loyalty known to any man on the floor. The test was, if you go with the Government you can vote. A judge stated immediately after election: "We put them through fairly; we allowed no man to vote that was not in the ranks of the authorities." The law was allowed to vote unless he believed in the Constitutional Amendment; that was the true state of the case. Now such facts as these are startling. Can any man say that this was a fair and constitutional election, such an election as contemplated by the laws of the State. It is not fair to say that every man that voted at that election voted from choice. Such votes not seen to be the fact at least, because there were some on the lists who were driven away from the polls, and some who were on the way to the polls, hearing that soldiers were there, turned back and did not go to the polls at all. Let us rise above all sectional feeling in this matter, and weigh the question whether this was such an election as could be recognized by the Constitution and the laws of the State. It is in regard to the sitting member that no one charges him with being in the slightest degree implicated in these efforts of the military. It had been known in Madison county that men had been carried from their homes and put in dungeons and kept there without charges and without ever having a trial. What is the order of the United States? Is it dignified, but the man that can read and say it is not dignified but a queer opinion of

what dignity is. The order is that if anybody voted contrary to the order he would be tried by a military commission. We have a law sufficient to cover every case that could be imagined, and there was no reason for military interference. The idea of hanging in a dungeon, when no charges had been made, and where no trial could be had, was calculated to intimidate any man; and that is the history of these cases.

But, sir, Kentucky has been insulted. She has been overruled by this action—by this dictation. Now it is the rebellion over, while we unite in heart and hands, that this great rebellion is crushed, let us unite in saying, to show to the world, let us say in a voice that will be heard all over the State, let us arise and exercise our rights as freemen. The rebellion is over, and with it comes the glad tidings that civil rights are revived. The gentlemen tell us that we are bound to military dictation, and that the order of General Burdum and of General Palmer will be received and held up down and crush you out of the State, for what they dictate. If that is so, let us say in a voice that will be heard all over the State, let us arise and exercise our rights as freemen. The rebellion is over, and with it comes the glad tidings that civil rights are revived. 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## Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.		
LEAVES.	ARRIVES.	
Morning Express.....	9:30 A. M.	
Evening Express.....	5:30 P. M.	
FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON.		
Morning Express.....	9:30 A. M.	
Evening Express.....	5:30 P. M.	

## Stage Departures.

LEAVES	
Harrodsburg and Danville, (Daily).....	8:30 A. M.
Shelbyville, (Daily).....	9:00 A. M.
Georgetown and Paris, (Fri. Week).....	10:30 A. M.

Office at Capital Hotel.

**CARRIER'S ADDRESS.**—The carrier of the Yeoman will call upon our subscribers on Monday next, with his NEW YEAR'S address.

## To the People of Kentucky.

I was elected some five years and a half since to the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals, for the term of four years, by the death of Mr. Revell. It was the first time I had ever asked the people of Kentucky for an office, and my only reliance for my appointment was my own merit and the confidence of the people. I have endeavored to prove myself worthy of the trust confided to me, by constant attention to the duties of the office, and discharging them honestly and promptly, to all parties, lawyers and litigants.

I am a candidate for re-election next August for a full term, and hope I need not assure you that I shall pursue the same course, if elected, which has marked the past.

The terrible civil war which desolated our State from east to west, and filled it with mourning, also closed a large number of our Circuit Courts, and reduced the business of my court far below its ordinary amount. Think God! the war is ended, and the old Union is about to be restored, giving us the right to hope that the laws of the land will supersede the anarchy and confusion which have weighed so heavily upon us, and that no more blood will be shed, or property confiscated.

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**THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.**—A. J. M. in New York was recently called on to pay a license as a wholesale dealer, from May 1st, 1865, to May 1st, 1866. The amount was \$1,160.20, based on the amount of sales in the previous year. The firm, however, went out of existence on the 1st of October last, and the members of it made claim that they should only be called on to pay the proportion due for the five months they remained in business. To this the Commissioner of Internal Revenue made answer a few days ago, deciding that the act of March 3, 1863, requires that "the license for a wholesale dealer shall not be for a less amount than his sales of the previous year," and that the Bureau has no authority to grant a release of any portion of the license charged. The money has, therefore, to be paid, the same as if the firm had continued to do business through the whole year. The individual members of the firm are now in business separately and paying licenses.

**LADIES PROHIBITED FROM HOLDING A FAIR.**—NAMES OF THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (South) of Lexington, says the Observer and Reporter, having determined to hold a fair for the benefit of their church, applied for and obtained from the owners the use of the building on the corner of Short and Market streets, formerly occupied by the Government for military purposes. For two or three days they occupied the second story in making preparations for their fair, when a guard of negro soldiers was placed over the premises, and they were no longer permitted to enter there. No explanation of the proceeding has been vouchsafed to them, and we are left to conjecture its cause. The one generally assigned is the removal, by the congregation a few days since, of certain Radical elements of the church. However this may be, we have seldom heard of a prettier or more contemptible use to which the United States army could be put, than this indirect prohibition of the holding of a ladies' fair for the benefit of a church.

**IMPORTANT RESOLUTION IN REFERENCE TO RAILROADS.**—The following is the full text of Mr. Washburn's resolution, introduced in the House of Representatives, with regard to the rights of railroad companies:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That every railroad company in the United States, whose roads are operated by steam, electric, or other motive power, and which are used for the transportation of passengers, freight, and mail, shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as to the use of their roads for the transportation of passengers, freight, and mail, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law.

**CLINTON B. FISK.**—Brevet Major Gen. and Asst. Commr. of the Freedmen's Bureau. Circular.

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## FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN KENTUCKY.

Address of General Fisk to the Freedmen's Bureau.

Circular.

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## THE ORIGIN OF THE FENIANS.

The Fenian Brotherhood in Kentucky.

Circular.

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